JUNE 1980
No. 6

FISHING INFORMATION

Southwest Fisheries Center-La Jolla, California

noaa NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION / NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE
SOUTHWEST FISHERIES CENTER
8604 LA JOLLA SHORES DRIVE - P. O. BOX 271
LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA 92037

FISHING INFORMATION

JUNE 1980, No.6

EDITOR: JAMES A. RENNER

I. Barrett, Director, SOUTHWEST FISHERIES CENTER
J. Carr, Deputy Director

PREFACE

This publication, Fishing Information, appears monthly and contains 1) fishery advisory information, 2) a narrative description of pertinent surface temperature conditions, 3) charts of winds and pressures for the eastern North Pacific, 4) charts of sea surface temperature for the North Pacific and eastern tropical Pacific, and 5) charts of subsurface temperature structure in the eastern North Pacific.

A supplement to Fishing Information appears at 15-day intervals throughout the year. It contains a chart of sea surface temperature (contoured at $2^{o}F$ ($1^{o}C$) intervals) from Baja California to Vancouver Island out to about $135^{o}W$. Special bulletins are published in conjunction with the 15-day sea surface temperature charts which include short-term projections of albacore distribution and locations of productive fishing areas, information on oceanographic and atmospheric conditions, and other information as is appropriate during the albacore fishing season.

To cancel delivery of this publication in the event you no longer need to receive it, or to change the delivery address if you are moving but still need to receive it, please notify us by writing: James A. Renner, Editor, Fishing Information, National Marine Fisheries Service, Southwest Fisheries Center, P. O. Box 271, La Jolla, California 92038.

Submitted for publication- July 30, 1980

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ENVIRONMENTAL CHARTS ANALYZED BY:

F. Miller (Figures 8 and 9)
J. Renner (Figures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 15-day Supplement)

TECHNICAL EDITOR:
R. Allen

CARTOGRAPHY:
R. Allen, H. Orr

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Fisheries and Oceans Canada, West Vancouver Laboratory, British Columbia by L. F. Giovando from observations by:
  J. Redhead at Langara Island Light;
  H. Ewen at Cape St. James Light;
  R. W. Moe at Kains Island Light;
  M. V. Stewart at Amphitrite Point Light

Scripps Institution of Oceanography, La Jolla, California

Sea Surface Temperature and Environmental Conditions

Forrest R. Miller

Eastern North Pacific

During June the Aleutian low pressure center is normally located near 55°N, 175°W and the eastern Pacific high pressure system is centered near 35°N, 143°W (Figure 1). Strong surface winds and ocean mixing are normally greatest north of 40°N and along the eastern boundary of the high pressure system. Coastal upwelling and southward transport of cold water along the U. S. west coast normally causes sea surface temperatures (SST) to be 3 to 5°C colder along the coast than offshore more than 100 miles. West of 130°W from 30°N to 45°N, seasonal warming usually results in a rapid northward movement of the 15 to 20°C isotherm band. Extensive low cloudiness usually covers the colder coastal waters in June.

During June 1980 the eastern Pacific high pressure center was located near 40°N, 150°W with central pressures 4 to 6 millibars above normal (Figure 2). The high pressure system was displaced approximately 500 miles northwest of its normal position and was the dominant meteorological feature over the eastern north Pacific. A ridge of high pressure extended from the center northward into the Gulf of Alaska. This caused most of the storm centers to move over Alaska and British Columbia. Another high pressure ridge extended southeast from the center toward the southern tip of Baja California (Figure 1). This resulted in stronger than normal northerly winds off the coast of Baja. The Aleutian low center was weaker than normal and displaced northwestward over Kamchatka and the Bering Sea. The number and intensity of weather fronts affecting the U. S. west coast were less than normal for June.

In June 1980 the SST pattern (Figure 3) showed no marked northward bulging of isotherms along 130°W west of Washington and British Columbia. This was a change from June of the past three years when high pressure and lighter than normal surface winds contributed to above normal warming of SST's off the coast of Washington. During June 1980, SST's were more than 1°C below normal in two areas off the west coast between 37°N and 47°N. In these areas and farther north in the Gulf of Alaska, wind speeds were 3 to 5 knots above normal which caused more than the usual amount of ocean mixing. However, near the coast of Oregon and Washington, winds were light and SST's remained above normal (Figure 5). South of 40°N and east of 130°W SST's were near normal in an area which had experienced above normal SST's for many months prior to May and June. West of 140°W from 25°N to 37°N, SST's were more than 1°C below normal over most of the area due, in large part, to the stronger than normal easterly trade winds along the southern periphery of the eastern Pacific high pressure system. Above normal pressure in the high pressure center at 40°N, 150°W caused an increase in the strength of the trade winds south of 35°N. Surface winds and ocean mixing were below normal along the western edge of the high center from 30°N to 43°N where the SST departures from normal were positive (Figure 5). This was the first time in many months that SST's increased at greater than seasonal rates over a part of the central Pacific. The pattern of SST differences between June 1980 and June 1979 (Figure 7) was influenced greatly by the position and strength of the eastern Pacific high pressure system this year. Although the high pressure center was displaced northwestward in June 1979 also, wind speeds and ocean mixing were greater in those areas where SST's were more than 1°C colder than last year.

Western North Pacific

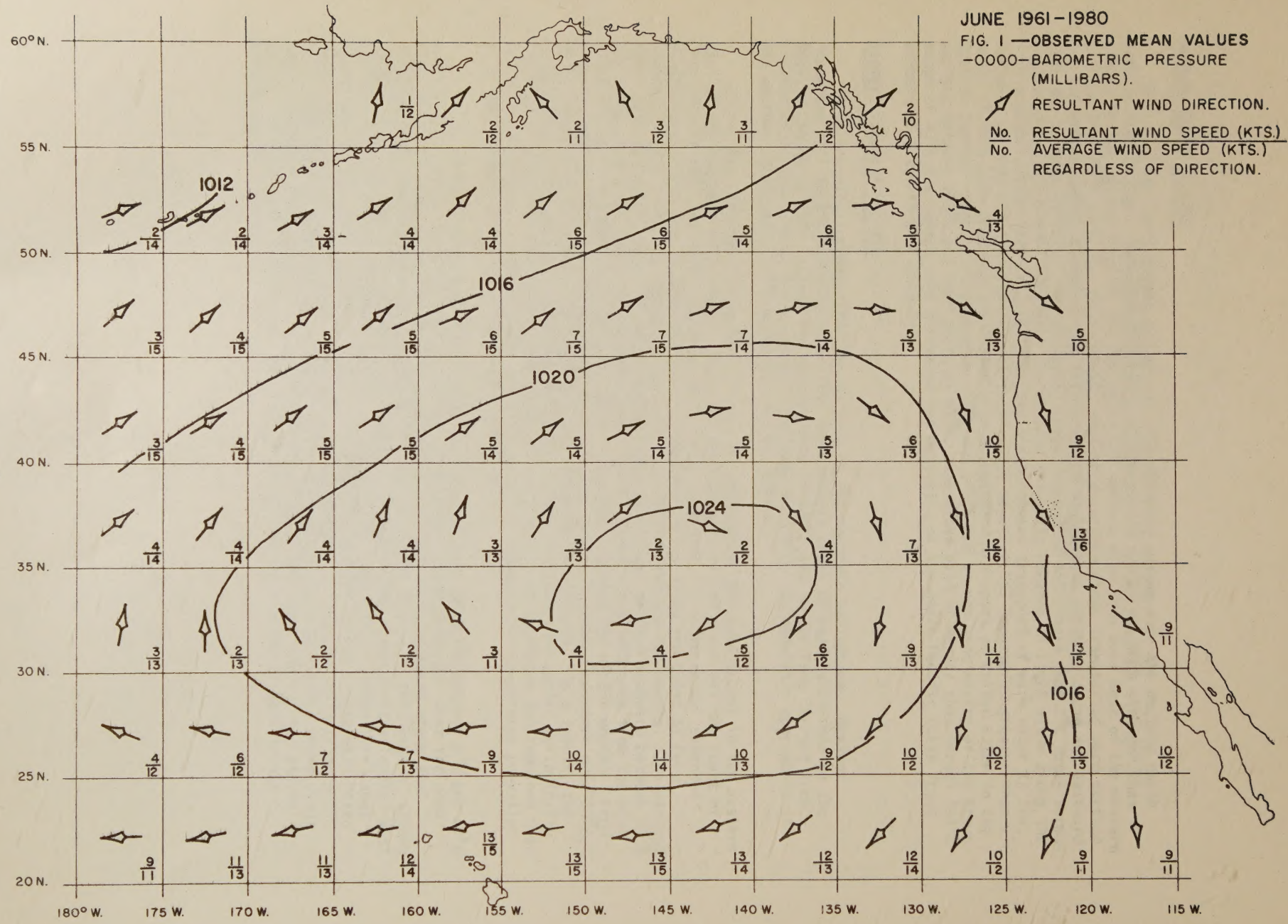
The Aleutian low pressure system was significantly weaker over the western north Pacific than in May. The western Pacific high pressure system was much stronger than normal in the central Pacific and dominated the surface wind flow over most of the western Pacific from 20°N to 45°N. As a result, southerly surface winds transported warm surface air and surface water northeastward offshore from southern to northern Japan and eastward into the central Pacific. The unusually large regions of SST's more than 1°C above normal east of Japan (Figure 6) developed during June primarily because of light winds along the high pressure ridge from 25°N to 30°N, and the northward transport of warm water in the Kuroshio Current and its eastward extension. The negative SST departures greater than 1°C north of 40°N were probably associated with a southward transport of colder water in the Oyashio Current north of 45°N between 155°E and 170°E and strong wind mixing of the ocean surface between 165°E and 180° south of 45°N. The broad band of warmer than normal SST's south of 40°N has caused some diffusion and weakening of the north Pacific Ocean front between 40°N and 45°N (Figure 4).

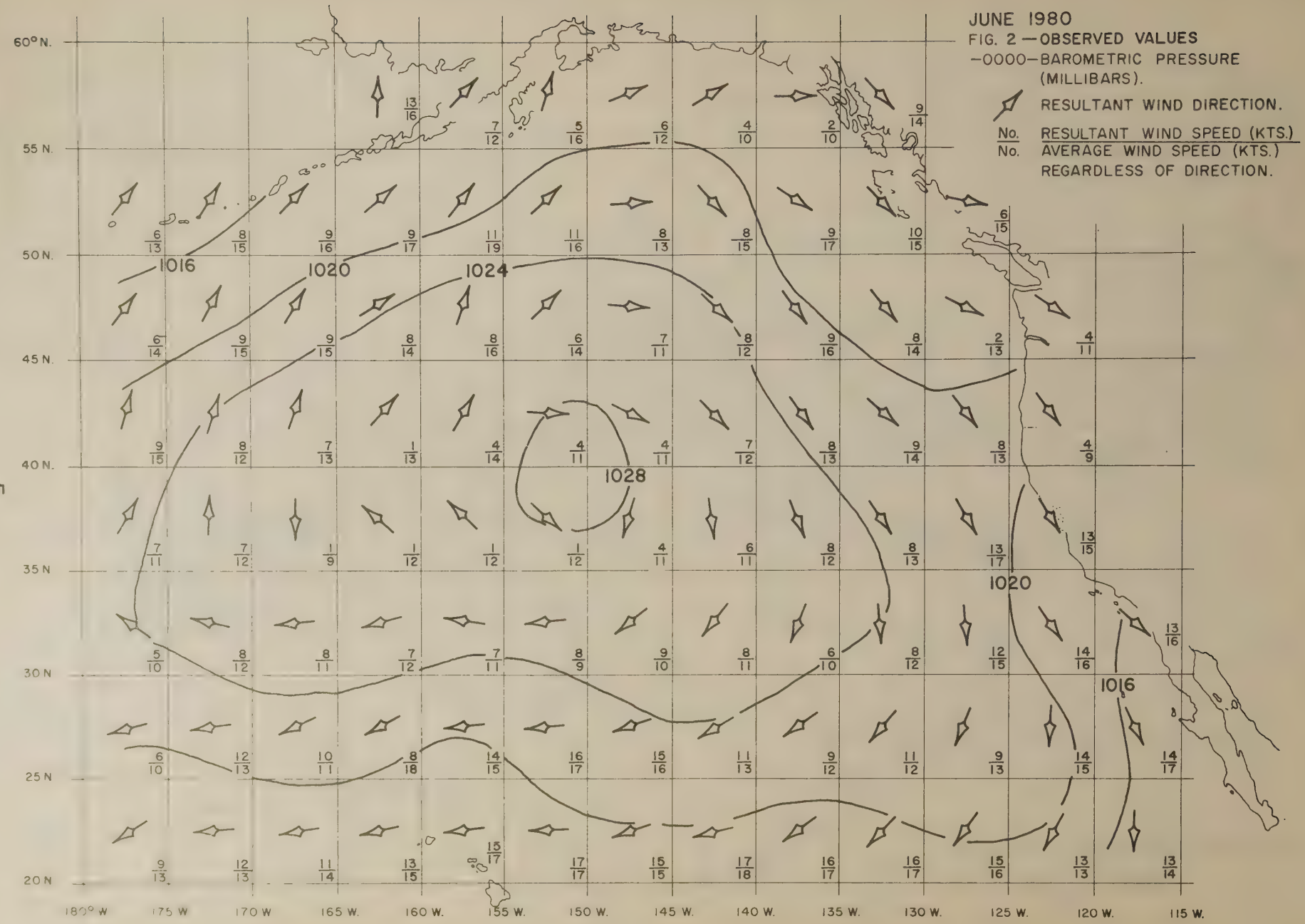
Eastern Tropical Pacific

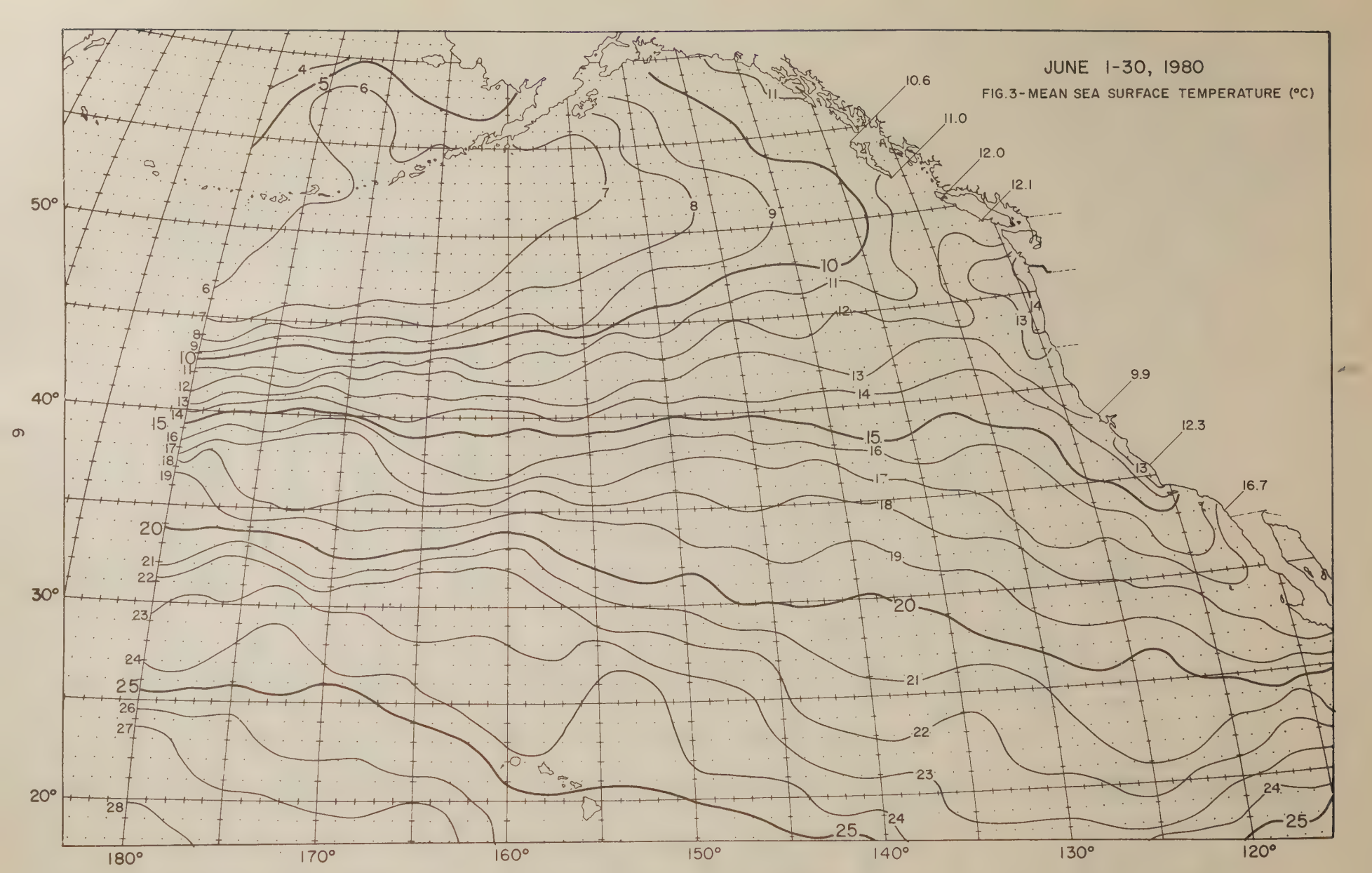
SST's normally increase from May to June in the northern hemisphere. Maximum increases of 1 to 2°C normally occur from the southern coast of Baja California to the Revilla Gigedo Islands. Along the equator east of 120°W and in the Peru Current from Ecuador to southern Peru, SST's normally decrease 1 to 2°C. As midwinter approaches in the southern hemisphere SST's normally cool everywhere.

During May 1980 the SST pattern (Figure 8) was typical for June except in the eastern part of the southern hemisphere. Along the equator east of 140°W and off the coast of Peru between 80°W and 90°W, the areas with SST's more than 1°C above normal expanded significantly from May to June (Figure 9). However, SST's along the coast of Peru apparently were closer to normal during June than in the previous two months. The warmest water with SST's more than 2°C above normal appeared to have shifted westward between 80°W and 85°W. Normally, the tongue of warm water which extends into this area from the west (from 5°S to 15°S during the southern summer) disappears during the winter months. From February through mid-June the southern high pressure system (normally centered near 30°S, 90°W) frequently shifted to the northwest and decreased in strength. As a result, the circulation on the eastern and equatorial sides of the high pressure center periodically weakened. After mid-June the southern high pressure system strengthened and remained near its normal position. West of 140°W and south of 10°S, negative SST departures prevailed as winter weather fronts penetrated into the tropics.

In the northern hemisphere from 115°W to 140°W and east of 105°W between 5°N and 10°N there was an expansion in the areas covered by negative SST departures. Over the area east of 105°W, heavy cloud cover and frequent squall lines moved westward along the intertropical convergence zone. Although no tropical storms formed in this region, strong surface winds in squall lines caused considerable mixing in the ocean surface layer. West of 110°W three tropical storms formed in June near 10°N. Two storms became hurricanes Agatha and Celia. The tropical storms moved northwest leaving behind a deep wind-mixed ocean and a band of negative SST departures south of 25°N and west of 115°W (Figure 9). SST's increased at greater than seasonal rates southwest of Baja California where winds and cloud cover were relatively light along the northeastern outer edge of the storms' paths. Tropical tuna fishing was very good from the southwest coast of Baja to the Revilla Gigedo Islands.

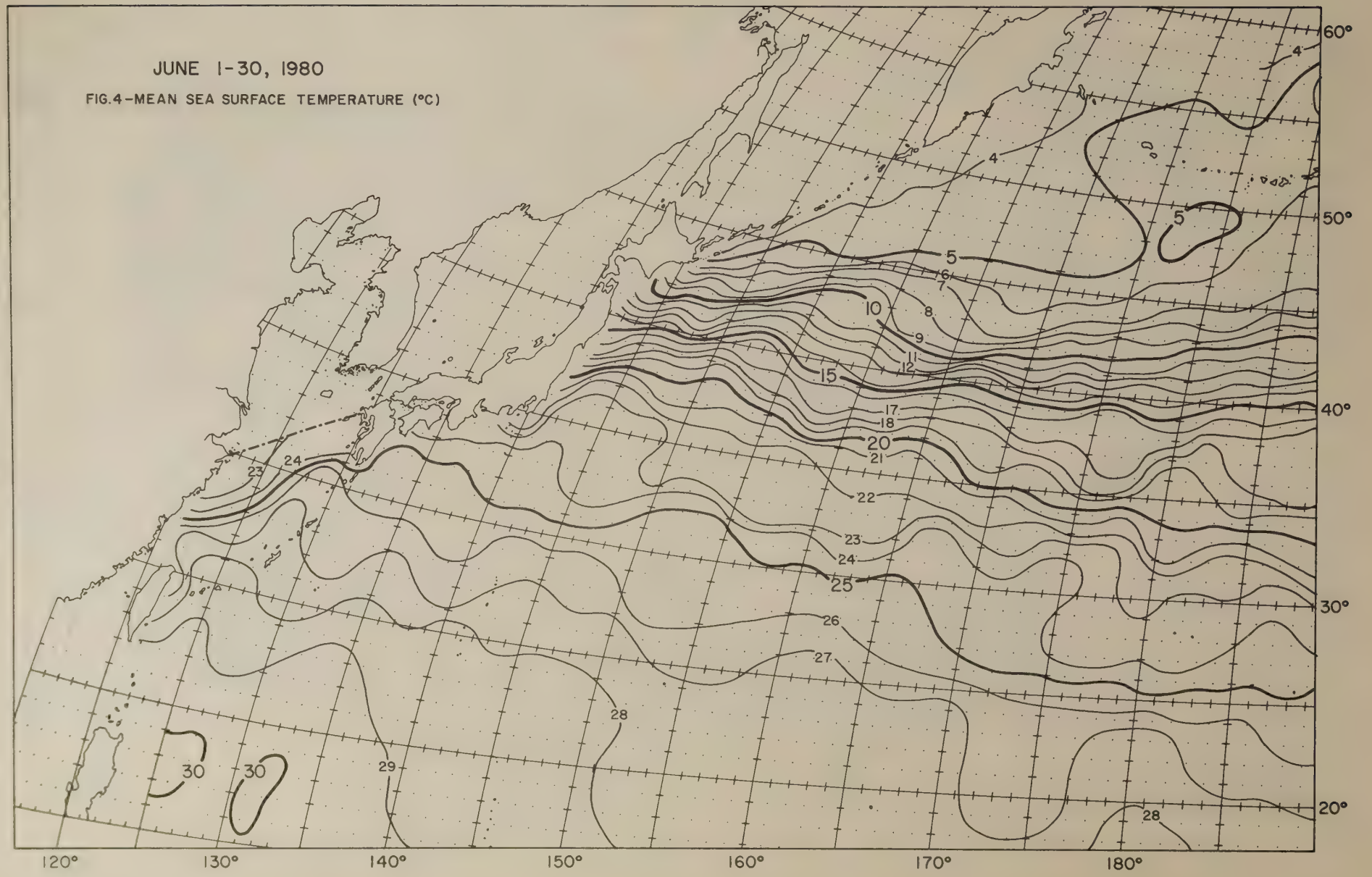

JUNE 1961-1980
FIG. 1 —OBSERVED MEAN VALUES
-0000- BAROMETRIC PRESSURE (MILLIBARS).
RESULTANT WIND DIRECTION.
No. RESULTANT WIND SPEED (KTS.)
No. AVERAGE WIND SPEED (KTS.) REGARDLESS OF DIRECTION.
60° N.
55 N.
50 N.
45 N.
40 N.
35 N.
30 N.
25 N.
20 N.
180° W.
175 W.
170 W.
165 W.
160 W.
155 W.
150 W.
145 W.
140 W.
135 W.
130 W.
125 W.
120 W.
115 W.
1012
1016
1020
1024
1016

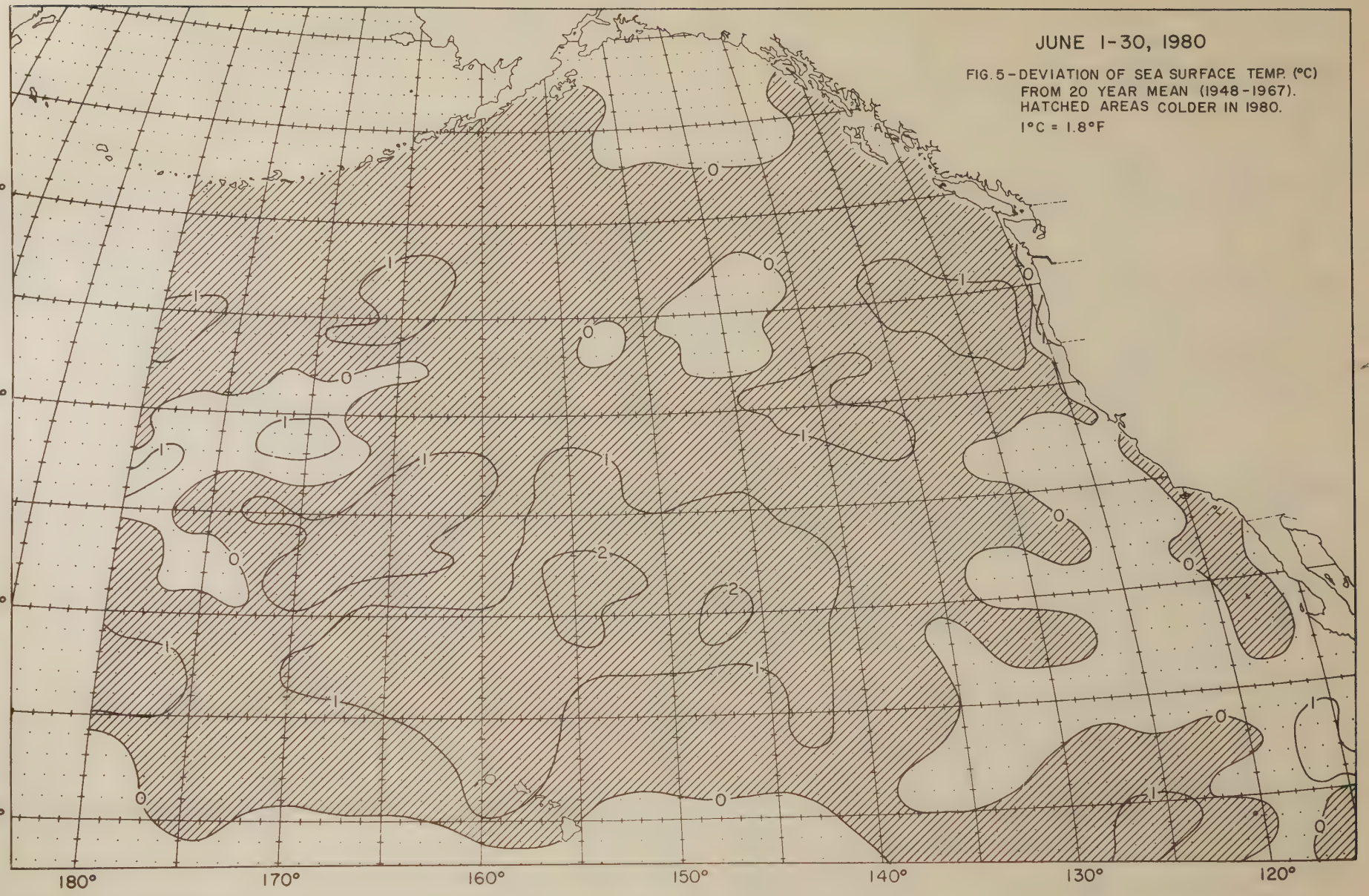

JUNE 1980
FIG. 2 — OBSERVED VALUES
-0000- BAROMETRIC PRESSURE (MILLIBARS).
RESULTANT WIND DIRECTION.
No. RESULTANT WIND SPEED (KTS.)
No. AVERAGE WIND SPEED (KTS.) REGARDLESS OF DIRECTION.
60°N.
55 N.
50 N.
45 N.
40 N.
35 N
30 N
25 N
20 N
180° W
175 W
170 W
165 W.
160 W.
155 W.
150 W.
145 W.
140 W.
135 W.
130 W.
125 W.
120 W.
115 W.
1016
1020
1024
1028
1020
1016

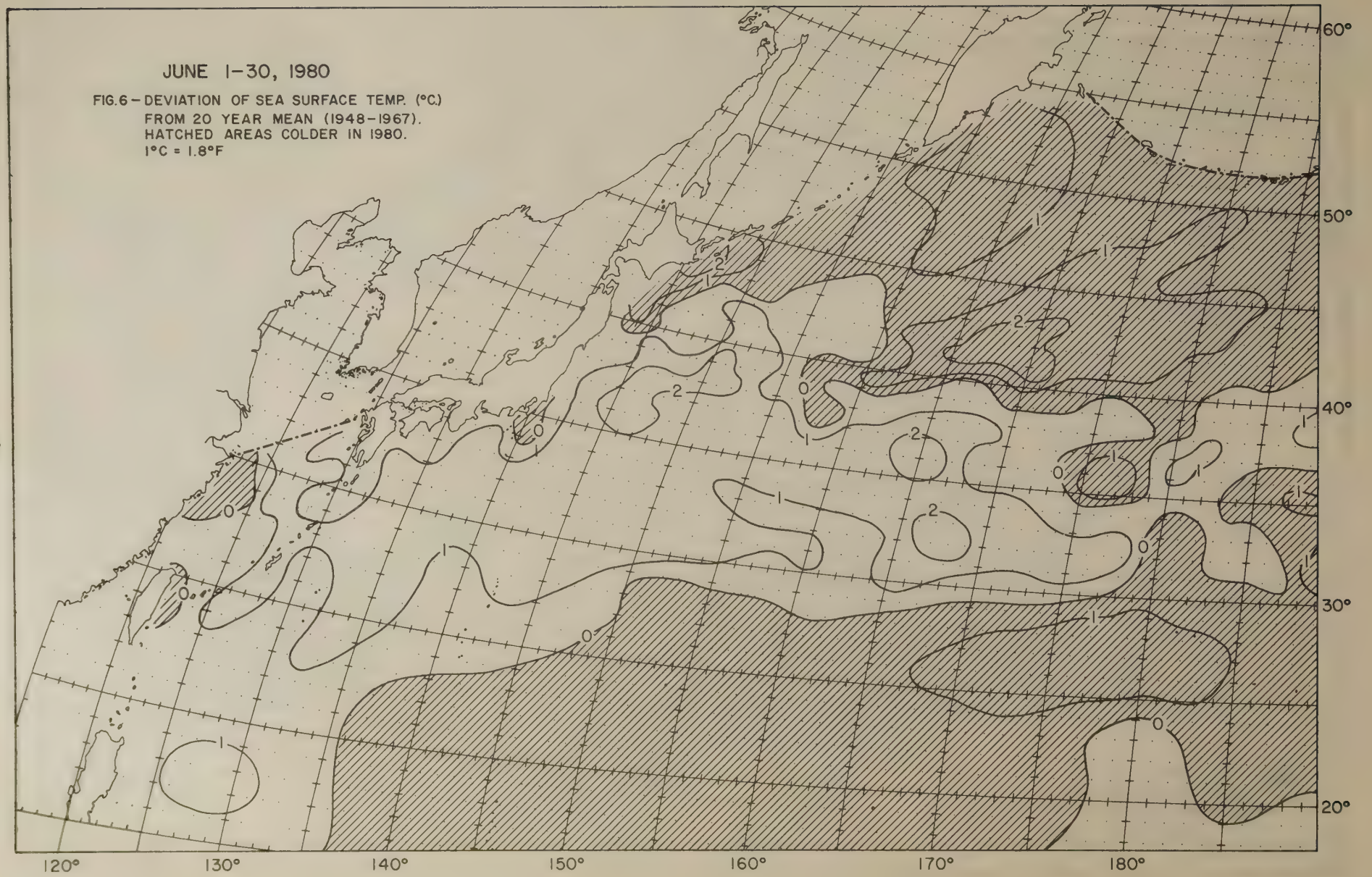

JUNE 1-30, 1980
FIG.3-MEAN SEA SURFACE TEMPERATURE (°C)
10.6
11.0
12.0
12.1
9.9
12.3
16.7
50°
40°
30°
20°
180°
170°
160°
150°
140°
130°
120°

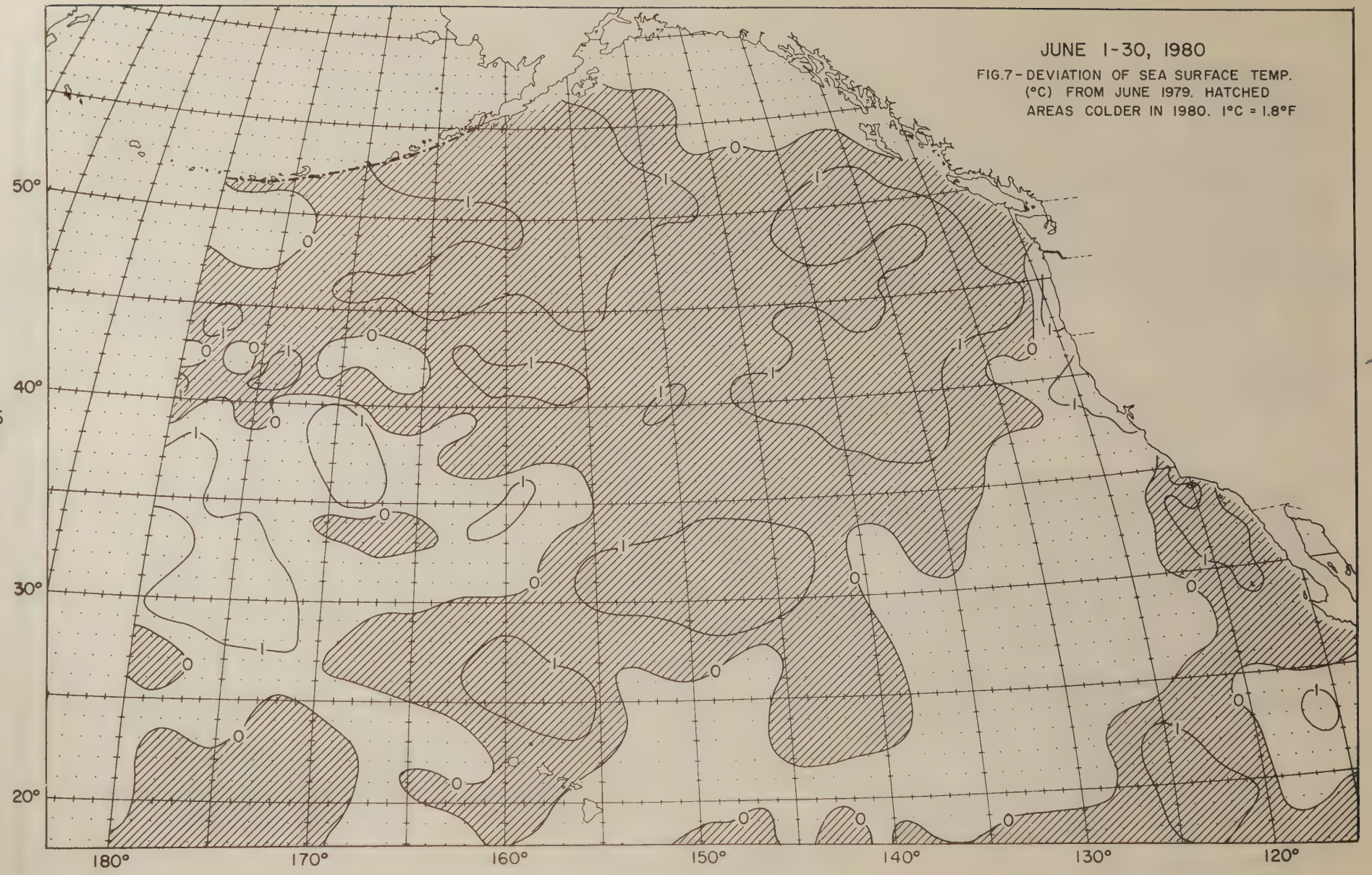
JUNE 1-30, 1980

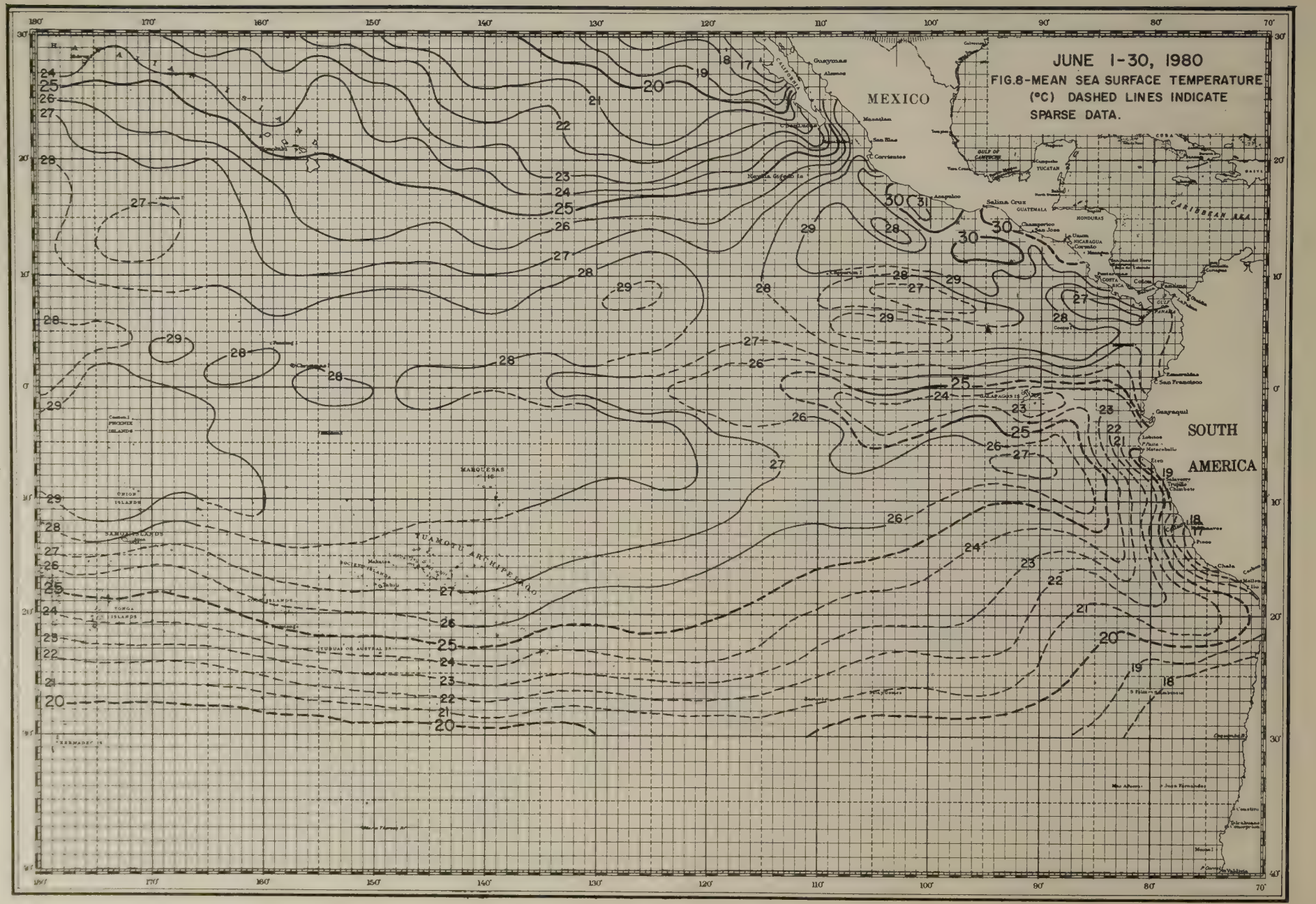
FIG.4-MEAN SEA SURFACE TEMPERATURE (°C)

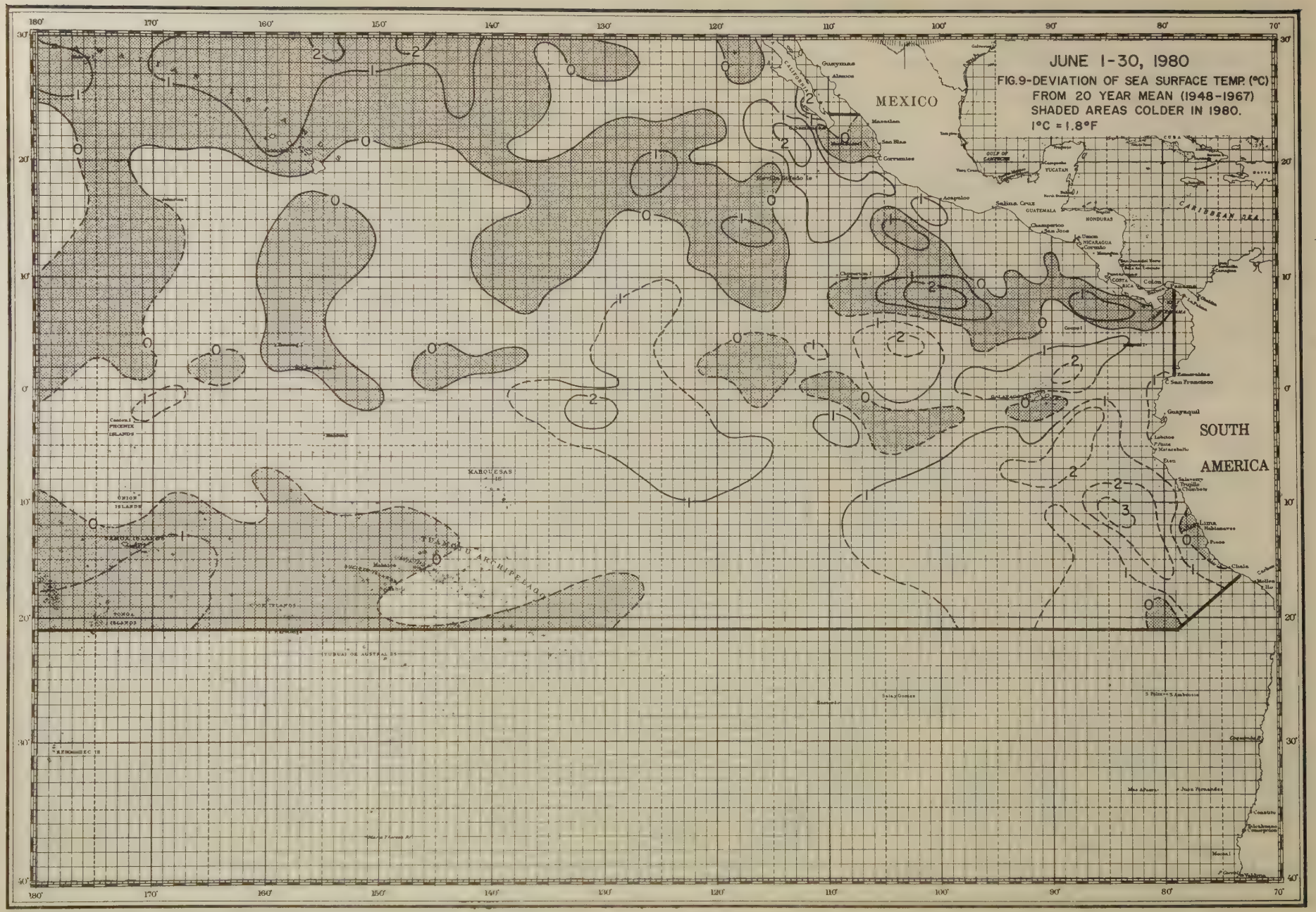



JUNE 1-30, 1980
FIG. 5 - DEVIATION OF SEA SURFACE TEMP. (°C) FROM 20 YEAR MEAN (1948-1967). HATCHED AREAS COLDER IN 1980.
1°C = 1.8°F
50°
40°
30°
20°
180°
170°
160°
150°
140°
130°
120°

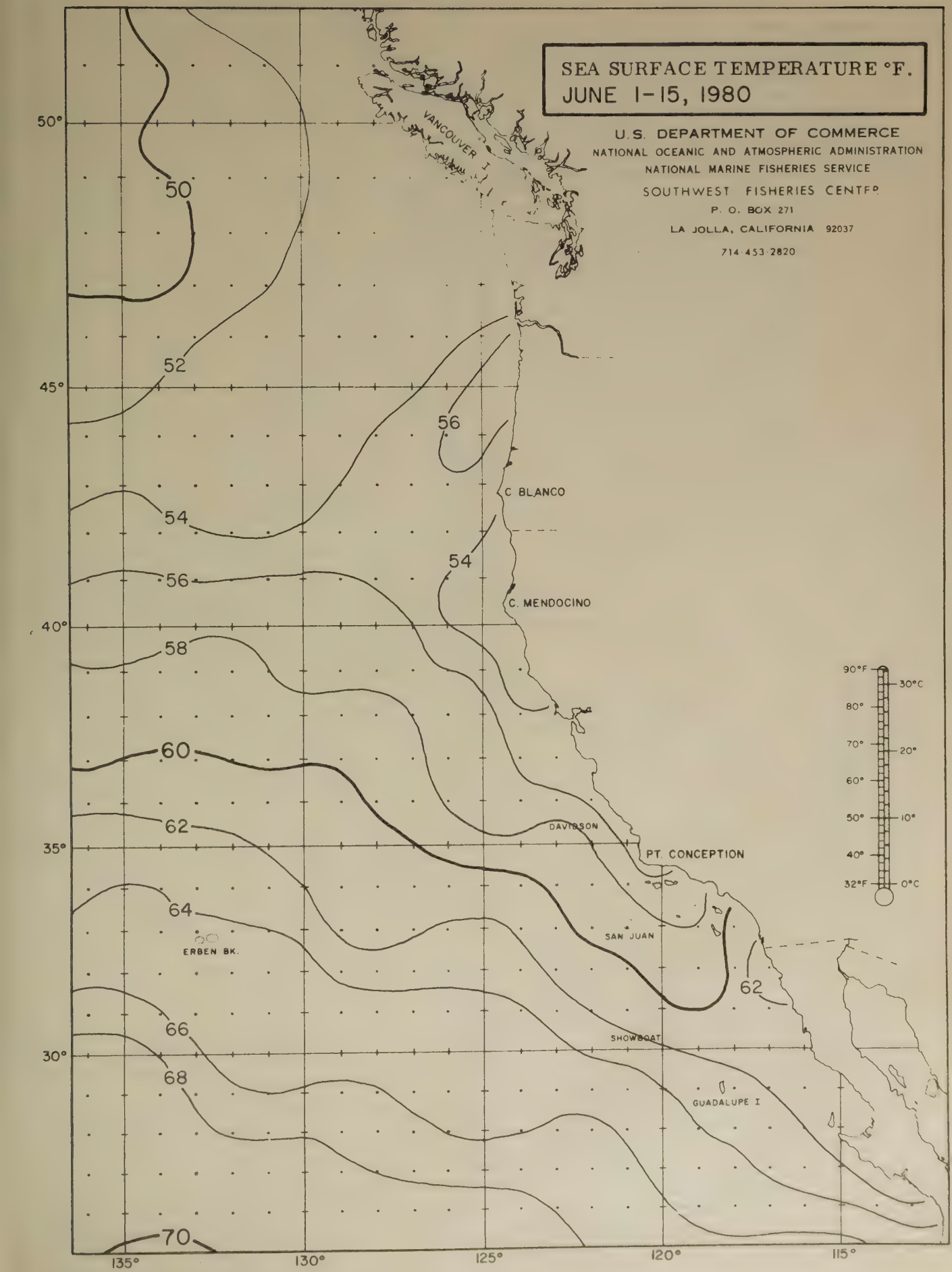

JUNE 1–30, 1980
FIG.6 – DEVIATION OF SEA SURFACE TEMP. (°C.)
FROM 20 YEAR MEAN (1948–1967).
HATCHED AREAS COLDER IN 1980.
1°C = 1.8°F
60°
50°
40°
30°
20°
120°
130°
140°
150°
160°
170°
180°


JUNE 1-30, 1980
FIG.7 - DEVIATION OF SEA SURFACE TEMP. (°C) FROM JUNE 1979. HATCHED AREAS COLDER IN 1980. 1°C = 1.8°F
50°
40°
30°
20°
180°
170°
160°
150°
140°
130°
120°


JUNE 1-30, 1980
FIG.8-MEAN SEA SURFACE TEMPERATURE (°C) DASHED LINES INDICATE SPARSE DATA.
MEXICO
SOUTH AMERICA
CARIBBEAN SEA
GULF OF CALIFORNIA
GUATEMALA
HONDURAS
NICARAGUA
COSTA RICA
PANAMA
GUAYAQUIL
MARQUESAS
TUAMOTU ARCHIPELAGO
SOCIETY ISLANDS
TONGA ISLANDS
SAMOA ISLANDS
GALAPAGOS IS.
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS
BERMADES


JUNE 1-30, 1980
FIG.9-DEVIATION OF SEA SURFACE TEMP. (°C)
FROM 20 YEAR MEAN (1948-1967)
SHADED AREAS COLDER IN 1980.
1°C = 1.8°F
MEXICO
SOUTH
AMERICA
CARIBBEAN SEA
GULF OF CALIFORNIA
GUATEMALA
HONDURAS
NICARAGUA
COSTA RICA
CUBA
YUCATAN
MARQUESAS
TUAMOTU ARCHIPELAGO
180°
170°
160°
150°
140°
130°
120°
110°
100°
90°
80°
70°
30°
20°
10°
0°
10°
20°
30°
40°

FISHING INFORMATION – supplement



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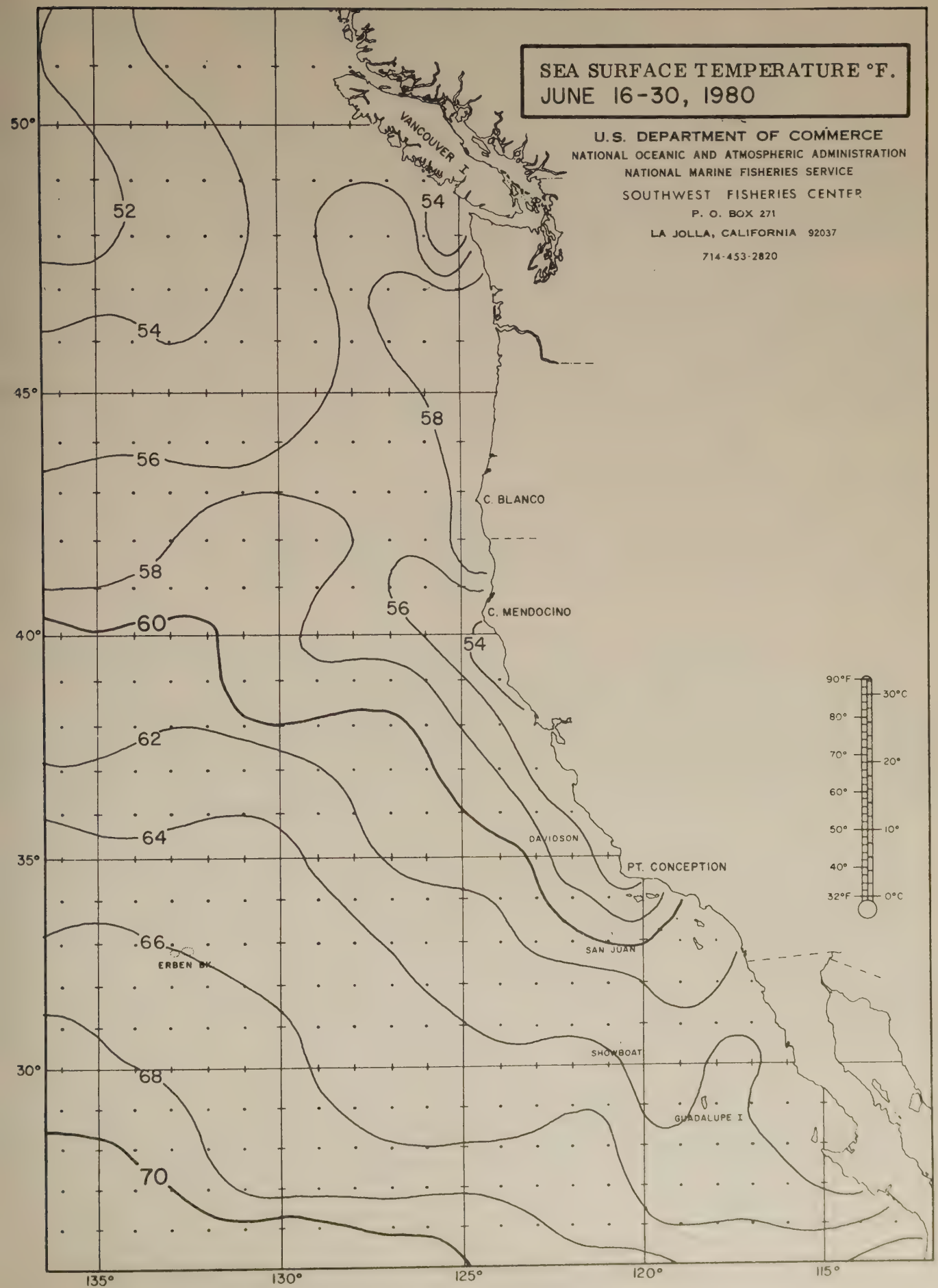

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BULLETIN NO. 80-1

1980 ALBACORE TUNA FORECAST

The outlook for the 1980 U. S. albacore fishery is generally good. We expect albacore to be available in ters off northern Baja and southern California by early July and that fishing conditions will be favorable. However, we anticipate a late arrival of the "northern" group(s) of albacore that are caught by the U. S. fishery off e Pacific Northwest; the majority of the fish which will move into these waters will probably not arrive there til after mid-August. We estimate that approximately 75% of the catch will be taken south of San Francisco and % in waters to the north.

Results from research studies in recent years indicate that albacore which are fished by the U.S. albacore eet off the Pacific Northwest are a separate substock from those which are fished south of about Cape Mendocino d that the two substocks follow different migratory patterns. The "northern" substock of albacore makes transcific migrations between the eastern and western North Pacific resulting in an exchange of fish between the . fishery north of Cape Mendocino and the Japanese pole-and-line fishery, and the Japanese longline fishery west 180°. The "southern" substock of fish appears to make migrations between the eastern Pacific and the central ific and is fished on by the U.S. fishery south of about Cape Mendocino and the Japanese longline fishery east 180°. Only a very small proportion of the southern substock of fish appears to migrate from the eastern to the stern Pacific to enter the Japanese pole-and-line fishery. Also, during a given season, there is very little change of fish between the northern and southern substocks off the coast of North America.

Based on (1) the locations of recoveries of tagged albacore by Japanese longline fishermen in the eastern acific during December 1979 and January 1980, (2) the late departure of fish from off Morro Bay at the close of ast season, and (3) the sporadic catches of albacore made incidentally to other fishing off Baja California during is past winter, we believe that the southern substock of albacore did not migrate as far into the central Pacific uring the 1979-80 winter as it did during the previous winter. This, coupled with existing favorable oceanographic onditions, indicates to us that albacore should be available in waters off northern Baja and southern California early July this year. Also, based on prevailing deep mixed layer depths and warm sea surface temperature contions off southern California, we believe that in general fish will be found closer to shore this year than last ear.

We expect the main body of the albacore to be late in arriving in waters off the Pacific Northwest because of apparent delay in the timing of migration from the western Pacific. This is indicated by the late and slow start the Japanese pole-and-line fishery for albacore in the western Pacific. However, after a slow start, the apanese fishery improved markedly about mid-May of this year, and expanded eastward to about 160° E by early June. so, U.S. jig boats that departed the west coast of the U.S. and Hawaii reported substantial catches slightly east the date line at the beginning of the second week in June. Ocean frontal conditions at the boundaries of the rth Pacific Transition Zone, which influence the migration and availability of albacore, appear to be weakly eveloped in portions of the North Pacific. These oceanic frontal conditions could result in the fish being somehat scattered and also contribute to the fish being late in arriving in waters off the Pacific Northwest. If warm ater conditions prevail this summer off the Pacific Northwest, this along with the expected late arrival of fish ould result in considerable numbers of albacore moving into waters off Canada.

Sea surface temperatures have been abnormally high during the 1979-80 winter off much of the west coast of rth America between about the tip of Baja California and Vancouver Island, British Columbia and extending offore to about the Hawaiian Islands. The magnitude of the warm water anomaly has been greater south of Cape ndocino than to the north, ranging usually from 2 to 6° F (~1 to 3° C) above normal south of Cape Mendocino and out2° F (~1° C) or slightly more above normal to the north. The warm water conditions have persisted since vember 1979; however, the areal extent and magnitude of the warm water anomaly began to diminish in March 1980. early June waters along the west coast were less than 1° F (~0.5° F) above normal, except in an area around ben Bank where sea surface temperature were about 2° F (~1° C) above normal. Upwelling along most of the west ast of the U.S. was markedly below normal during the winter of 1979-1980, which in part was responsible for the ove normal sea surface temperature conditions along the coast. Moderate upwelling occurred off Cape Mendocino d near Point Conception in March. Upwelling during April was slightly above normal south of Point Conception, but low normal along the entire coast to the north. During May relatively strong upwelling occurred in localized eas, mostly in the vicinity of headlands, e.g. Point Conception, Cape Mendocino, and Cape Blanco. As a result of e upwelling, sea surface temperature gradients are present in areas off southern and central California.

The NMFS Laboratory will issue albacore advisory information throughout the 1980 season. The advisory infortion will include sea surface temperature charts, narrative albacore fish bulletins, and daily broadcasts of bacore fishing information over marine and commercial radio bands. The broadcasts will be made twice daily on kdays and once on Saturday mornings from July 14 through October 31, or until the albacore season ends. Nearly ast-wide reception of the albacore fishery advisory broadcasts will be available again this year. The schedule d frequencies for the broadcasts are as follows:

WWD (La Jolla, CA) on SSB carrier frequencies 8644.1 and 17408.6 kHz and tentatively on 4431.8 at 0645 and 1745 PDT weekdays and 0915 PDT on Saturdays.
NMC (Point Reyes Coast Guard). Scheduled to be given later.
KRED (Eureka, CA) on commercial AM 1480 kHz. Schedule to be given later.
KBBR (North Bend, OR) on commercial AM 1340 kHz at 0605 and 1805 PDT.
KAST (Astoria, OR) on commercial AM 1370 kHz at 0610 and 1805 PDT.

Radio station WWD also makes daily transmissions of marine weather and sea condition charts via radio facs on SSB carrier frequency 8644.1 kHz. These charts are part of a satellite data distribution system demonstrati program funded by NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory in cooperation with Navy Fleet Numerical Oceanographic Cente Monterey and the NMFS La Jolla Laboratory. The facsimile transmission schedule is:

1. Surface pressure and marine wind prognosis at 1652 PDT.
2. Significant wave height prognosis at 1703 PDT.
3. Sea surface temperature analysis at 1714 PDT.

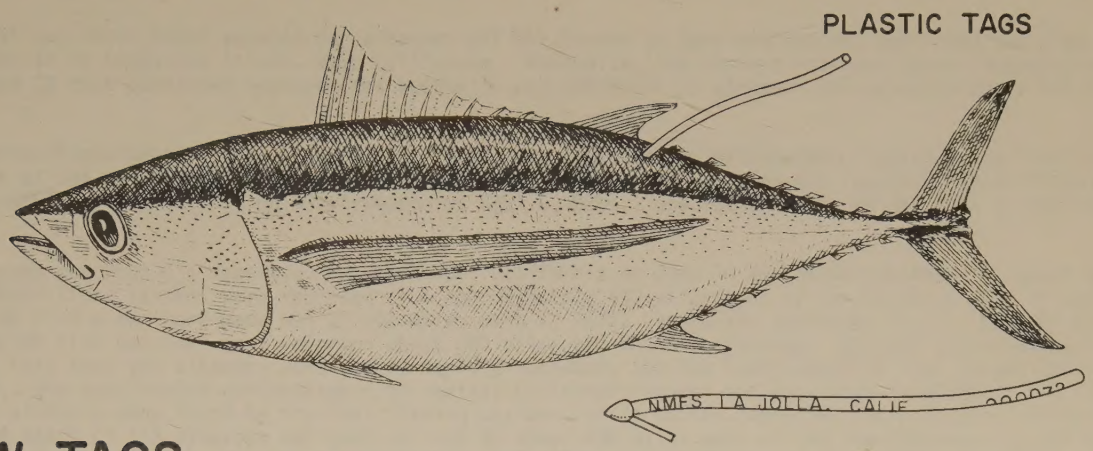
To determine the upper sideband assigned frequencies for tunable receivers, add 1.4 kHz to WWD and NMC carrier frequencies.

Staff, Albacore Fisheries Program
R. Michael Laurs, Leader

June 12, 1980

$ REWARD $

FOR ALBACORE TUNA TAGS



YELLOW TAGS

THE NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE WILL PAY $ 2.00 FOR EACH YELLOW TAG RECOVERED. (NO NEED TO RETURN FISH)

RECORD:

- WHERE
- WHEN
- HOW

} *FISH WAS CAUGHT*

- LENGTH OF FISH (TIP OF LOWER JAW TO FORK OF TAIL)

FORWARD TO NMFS ADDRESS ON TAG

RED TAGS

THE NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE WILL PAY $ 50.00 FOR EACH RED TAG & FISH RETURNED. (FISH WITH TAG INTACT MUST BE RETURNED)

RECORD:

- WHERE
- WHEN
- HOW

} *FISH WAS CAUGHT*

- LENGTH OF FISH (TIP OF LOWER JAW TO FORK OF TAIL)

NOTIFY NMFS P.O. BOX 271, LA JOLLA, CA. TEL. (714) 453-2820

THE AMERICAN FISHERMEN'S RESEARCH FOUNDATION WILL AWARD CASH PRIZES FOR YELLOW & RED TAG NUMBERS DRAWN IN AN ANNUAL LOTTERY.

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BULLETIN NO. 80-2

ALBACORE CATCHES MADE OFF CALIFORNIA; CANNERY AGREES ON ALBACORE BUYING PRICE

Commercial and sport boats scouted for albacore off California in June and catches were reported from offshore central California to Guadalupe Island, Baja California. Meanwhile, the Western Fishboat Owners Association announced on June 18 that Bumblebee Seafoods has agreed to pay $1610/ton of albacore delivered to their San Diego cannery.

The American Fishermen's Research Foundation (AFRF), an organization of albacore fishermen and fish canners, had four boats at sea on 30-days, fuel-subsidized charters in June. These boats are reporting their fishing information to the AFRF (call sign WHG) on SSB frequencies 6221.6, 8291.1 and 12432.3 (6B, 8A and 12C) at 0930 and 1600 hours daily.

The Veracruz and Four C's departed Newport Beach, California on June 10 and headed westward to scout the Erben Bank area. Their first catches were reported from approximately 450 miles west of San Diego on June 14 and catches of less than 35 fish a day were made out to 800 miles west of Point Conception from June 15-21. On June 22-23, catches of 75-100 fish per boat were recorded about 800 miles off Point Conception. Because the fishermen in the offshore area felt that the albacore were moving rapidly eastward, the two boats began to fish toward the coast after June 23. One boat headed northeastward to central California waters and the other eastward to San Diego. Poor signs of albacore were found by the boat fishing eastward while better conditions were located offshore central California. A catch of 113 albacore was made on June 26 about 430 miles west of San Francisco and by the end of June both the Veracruz and Four C's were approximately 400 miles west of Monterey and reported scattered scores of 8-85 albacore a day. Another boat in this same area also reported similar catches. The chartered boats worked in 61-65°F (16.1-18.3°C) sea-surface temperature waters and the albacore averaged 10-12 pounds (4.5-5.5 kg) during the entire cruise.

The remaining two AFRF fuel-subsidized boats, Betty H. and Kismet, left San Diego on June 25 and 28 and are fishing nearshore Baja California. Catches of less than 10 fish were made in the "dumping grounds" vicinity off San Diego and a catch of 67 fish was reported from northeast of Guadalupe Island on June 28. Fishing conditions looked good northeast of Guadalupe Island and albacore were hitting jigs; fishing conditions southeast of the island were poor. On June 29 catches of 10 and 6 albacore of 22-23 pounds (10-10.5 kg) were made near Guadalupe Island and 100 miles north of the island. Surface water temperatures were 62-65°F (16.7-18.3°C)in the areas that the two boats have fished.

San Diego sportboats have also begun to catch albacore and they have recorded small catches daily since a good score of 52 fish was made by one boat in the "dumping rounds" area off San Diego on June 22. Much of these fish are running 10-22 pounds (4.5-11 kg).

Elsewhere, a few boats nearshore central and northern California were scouting for albacore, but no catches were made and cold water was reported from the area near Mendocino Ridge.

Sea surface temperatures (SST) are near normal from 200-400 miles west of San Francisco and Monterey Bay (see chart). Closer inshore SSTs are slightly below normal from San Francisco to San Diego. North of Cape Mendocino and along Baja California SSTs are 1-3°F (0.6-1.7°C) above normal.

Based on the National Weather Service, Long Range Prediction Group's outlook for July, the eastern Pacific high will be centered near its normal position at 38°N, 155°W. Strong northerly surface winds and rough seas are expected to prevail from July 1-15, 1980 between 135°W and the U.S. coast most of the time, especially from 30-40°N. Most storm centers are expected to move into the Gulf of Alaska and British Columbia with only the trailing edges of a few weather fronts moving southward past central California. The best fishing weather will remain off Baja California and north of Cape Mendocino. However, SSTs will remain below 60°F along the U.S. west coast, 63-65°F (7.2-18.3°C) west of Monterey from 200-400 miles. Off the coast of Baja SSTs will remain 1-2°F (0.6-1.1°C) above normal and in the 65-67°F (18.3-19.4°C) range.

The NMFS Laboratory will issue albacore advisory information throughout the 1980 season. The advisory information will include sea surface temperature charts, narrative albacore fish bulletins, and daily broadcasts of albacore fishing information over marine and commercial radio bands. The broadcasts will be made twice daily on weekdays and once on Saturday mornings from July 14 through October 31, or until the albacore season ends. The schedule and frequencies for the broadcasts are as follows:

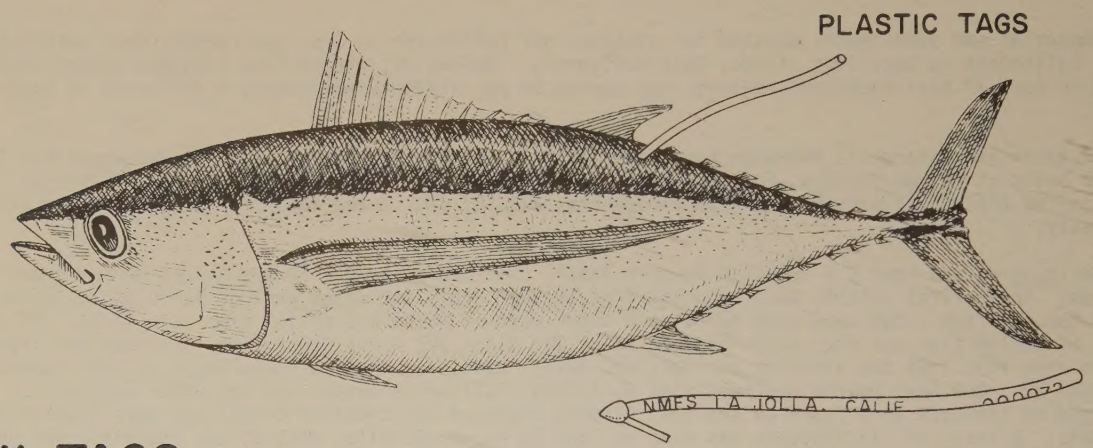
WWD (La Jolla, CA) on SSB carrier frequencies 8644.1 and 17408.6 kHz and tentatively on 4431.8 at 0645 and 1745 PDT weekdays and 0915 PDT on Saturdays.
NMC (Point Reyes Coast Guard). Schedule to be given later.
KRED (Eureka, CA) on commercial AM 1480 kHz. Schedule to be given later.
KBBR (North Bend, OR) on commercial AM 1340 kHz at 0605 and 1805 PDT.
KAST (Astoria, OR) on commercial AM 1370 kHz at 0610 and 1805 PDT.
KNPT (Newport, OR) on commercial AM 1310 kHz at 0615 and 1830 PDT.

Staff, Albacore Fisheries Program
R. Michael Laurs, Leader

June 30, 1980

$ REWARD $

FOR ALBACORE TUNA TAGS



YELLOW TAGS

THE NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE WILL PAY $ 2.00 FOR EACH YELLOW TAG RECOVERED. (NO NEED TO RETURN FISH)

RECORD:

- WHERE
- WHEN
- HOW

} *FISH WAS CAUGHT*

- LENGTH OF FISH (TIP OF LOWER JAW TO FORK OF TAIL)

FORWARD TO NMFS ADDRESS ON TAG

RED TAGS

THE NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE WILL PAY $ 50.00 FOR EACH RED TAG & FISH RETURNED. (FISH WITH TAG INTACT MUST BE RETURN

RECORD:

- WHERE
- WHEN
- HOW

} *FISH WAS CAUGHT*

- LENGTH OF FISH (TIP OF LOWER JAW TO FORK OF TAIL)

NOTIFY NMFS P.O. BOX 271, LA JOLLA, CA. TEL. (714) 453-2820

THE AMERICAN FISHERMEN'S RESEARCH FOUNDATION WILL AWARD CASH PRIZES FOR YELLOW & RED TAG NUMBERS DRAWN IN AN ANNUAL LOTTERY.